The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,054.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 68 0
including postage ... 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ... 38 6
including postage..... 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town .. 16 0
including postage..... 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... 6 0
including postage..... 7 12
Single Copy for Cash 0 4
Back Numbers 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.. ..... 2 8
Third Ditto 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 5 „ „
Third and succeeding 3 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—October 17th, at Bombay, the wife of William Adams, Esq., 4th Court, of a son.

GILLIOR—October 12th at Camp Deesa, the wife of Lieutenant John G. Gillmor, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant 20th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

D'ACQUENY.—On the 17th October, in the Fort, Captain Auguste d'Acqueny, Agent of the French Lloyd, of general debility.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

TEED—October 4th, at Gowhatty, the wife of C. N. Teed, Esq., 43rd Regiment, A. L. Infantry, of a son.

MUSPRATT—October 3rd, at Mymensing, the wife of H. Muspratt Esq., of a son

JACKSON—October 9th, at Alipore, Mrs. Elphinstone Jackson, of a son.

ALEXANDER—October 9th, at Rampore Beauleah, the wife of Frank Alexander, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CONSTABLE—McBRIEN—October 12th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., Captain C. L. Browne Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, to Miss Eliza Ann McBrien.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MINCHIN—October, 6th, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. W. Minchin, Esq., of a son.

RABAN—October 3rd, at Secunderad, the wife of Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., Chaplain of Secunderabad, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

STRACHEY—September 28th at Simla, the wife of Colonel Richard Strachey, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MUIR—ARTHUR—September 23rd, at St. Saviour's, Aboo, by the Rev. A Miller, W. J. W. Muir, Esq. Poli ical Superintendent, Sirohi to Isabella Fanny, eldest daughter of Colonel E. P. Arthur, Political Superintendent, Pahlanpore.

DEATH.

MONTGOMERY—October 12th, at Futtehgurh, in child birth, Mercy, the beloved wife of C. W. Montgomery, Supervisor, D. P. W., leaving a large family to mourn their irreparable loss.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Screw Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander PARKES, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah

Up.			Down.	
	Oct.	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	28
„ Gundur	10	24	„ Bushire	28
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27
„ B. Abbas	13	28	„ B. Abbas	29
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31
	Nov.			Nov.
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Gundur	3
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7

25	&	6	16	&	17
28	&	29	17	&	18
28	&	29	18	&	19
27	&	28	19	&	20
29	&	30	20	&	21
31	&	1	21	&	22
Nov.			Nov.		
3	&	4	15	&	16
4	&	5	16	&	17
7	&	8	21	&	22

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurmtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	1	0	2	0
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6

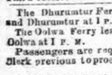
The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



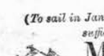
THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gat Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Rinaldo"

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE,
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.
Cash As. 14 Credit Re. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.

MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED

RESPECTABLE MEN can be provided with BOARD and LODGINGS, at No. 319, Lower Colaba (Main Road), opposite the Colaba Company's Cotton Press.—Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to MR. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone and and Press Company (Limited) to MR. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9435. The Shares are now registered in MR. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY next, the 20th inst., by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for the supply of 100 TONNAGE for conveying 32 Mules from Bombay to Mangalore by Country Craft.

For conditions and all further particulars, applications should be made at the Presidency Commissariat Office.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th Oct 1868

NOTICE is hereby given that the following quantity of English and Country HORSE SHOES, NAILS, and CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Colaba Commissariat Depot, in convenient lots, on TUESDAY next the 20th inst. at 2 P.M.—

10,000 Horse Shoes, English.
20,000 Horse Shoes, Country.
Nails, in proportion to the above.
Cattle Equipments, such as Mule and Camel Sadles, Sullutahs, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—CASH; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

W. R. SETON, Lieutenant, for Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Abyssinian Branch, Bombay, 15th Oct. 1868.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED.)

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ (લીમીટેડ.)

Pursuant to Requisition of Shareholders of the above Company, an EXTAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7 Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1868, at 3 P. M., to confirm the undermentioned Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 10th October 1868:—

1st. That the 24th Section of the Articles of Association be altered and amended as follows, namely—In the first sentence, by inserting after the words "any seven shareholders of the Company," the words "holding in the aggregate not less than one-fifth part of the shares of the Company;" and in the second sentence by, inserting after the words "or any other" the word "seven," and by omitting after the word "Shareholders" the words "being seven in number," and by inserting after the word "Shareholders" the words "holding in the aggregate not less than the said number of Shares."

2nd. That Section 42nd of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3rd. That the 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th Articles of Association be renumbered and in future designated as the 42nd, 43rd 44th and 45th Articles.

4th. That Articles 47th and 48th of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

5th. That the following be the 46th Articles of Association of the Company:—"Messrs. Jugjewandas Hemjee and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree and the survivor of them shall, on entering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf, be the Agents and General Managers of the said Company for a period of five years, commencing from the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for the purchase of Cotton, Stores, and other things required for the use of the said Company, and for the sale of Goods manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a Commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all Goods manufactured and sold by the said Company.

6th. That the maximum number of Shares of the Company a person shall in his own right be holder of shall be one hundred, and that for all the purposes of Section 1st of the Articles of Association the word and number "fifty" shall be altered to the word and number "one hundred" accordingly.

7th. That the 28th Section of the Articles of Association be altered by omitting after the word "Share" the words "up to ten, and he shall have an additional vote for every additional ten shares."

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office, No. 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, 14th October 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,
APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies',	White Kid. Black. Drab assorted. Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. Lavender, Plain and Sewn Black Straw. Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having, been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Honble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. As.
	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18 „ 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.	14 „ 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25
	Superfine Greyand Mixed Merino	13 „ 18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped.	21 „ 24
	Lisle Thread 4 Hose	20
	Do. Fancy Striped	23
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.	25 „ 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „ 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „ 6½
	Silk and Wool Pants	3 „ 8
	India Gauze Pants	7 „ 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6 „ 8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs. As.
	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45 0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60, 65 0
	Do. Dress Do. „	75 0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10 8
	Do. all Wool „	10 2
	Do. Cashmere „	10 8
	Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70 0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25 0
	Cashmere Dressing Gowns „	20 0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20 0
	Prince of Wales Do. „	18 0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per doz. Rs. A.
	The Pall Mall	7 0
	do. with Tie „	7 8
	The Belgian	7 0
	do. with Tie „	7 8
	The Shakspear	7 0
	do. with Tie „	7 8
	The Regent „	7 0
	The Indian „	7 0
	The Improved West End „	7 0
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. A.
	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3 0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3 8
	The Bond Street do	3 8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1 0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.,	Rs. 2-8 to 4 0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.	2 8
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	3 0
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5 0
	The United Service Brace	3 0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3 0
	LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
	Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use	per dozen 12-8 to 25
	Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8
	Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8
	JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
	Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to 30
	„ „ Chased	15 „ 30
	„ „ Enameled	16 „ 30
	„ Sleeve Links	18 „ 30
	„ Shirt Studs	14 „ 30
	„ Scarf Rings	8 „ 12
	„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „ 30
	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
	Overland Trunks	20 to 32
	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „ 70
	Railway Portmanteaus	16 „ 30
	Leather Bags (of all descriptions)	
	Scotch Mauds	12 „ 35
	Railway Rugs	12 „ 50
	Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.	
	HAT DEPARTMENT.	
	Paris Hats	16 0
	Drab Shell Felt	10 8
	The Colt Black and Drabs	8 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	The Jerome	do. 7 8
	The Cantab	do. 7 8
	The Isis	do. 7 8
	The Derby	do. 7 8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY	Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.	

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES'.	GENT'S.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
75 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do. do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

DISCOUNT AT 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Received direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best selection ever imported into Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Wills's best BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

Thomas Bear's VIRGINIA, SHAG, HONEY DEW, CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh arrival of the best TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Real HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 6, 6-8, and 7 per box.

Best BURMAH CHEROOTS shortly expected.

J. NEUBERG.

CHINA TEA.—Choice OOPACK CONGOU TEA, at.....Rs. 10 per box of 7 lb.
Superior Choice PEKOE..... „ 12 do. do.
ROSE FLOWERY PEKOE..... „ 2-8 packet of 1 lb.
SOUCHONG CONGOU ..... „ 1-8 do.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA in 1 lb. tins.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. tins

J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR: an indispensable article of Food. It is unequalled as an article of Food also for Children and Invalids on account of its lightness and freedom from all deleterious substances.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR, in Tins of 28lbs.

J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, by Huntley and Palmer.

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOYS.—Just landed, ex- "Cilminar," an extensive and well selected assortment of English, German, and French TOYS, and also a large collection of Scientific TOYS, GAMES, PICTURE BOOKS, &c., &c.

MR. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to insure a speedy Sale.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO be landed, ex- "City of Paris," COOKING STOVES.

J. NEUBERG.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining ASSETS of the Estate.

Tenders may be sent in up to the 20th instant for the whole or any portion of the Assets.

Particulars may be learned on application to MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, at his Office No. 5, Apollo Street.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only* —TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than 2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-Gold capsule, Labelled & Brandsd	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	25 „ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Bine capsule,	do.	23 „ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	18-8 „ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	17 „ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	15-8 „ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	13-8
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	22

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger,	do. „ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hochsteiner, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22	0
do 1. Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 33	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1 Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	225 to 230
Abote New	235 to 239
Broach	225 to 230
Dholleras	240 to 245
Bhownuggur	240 to 245
Veerawul	215 to 225
Vingoria	228 to 230
Dharwar Sanguinola	230 to 235
Khandeish	220 to 222
Barsee	210 to 222

Ready sale 250 Candies. Market rising.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 11TH *October.*
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	91,368	6 7
Merchandize	,,	1,32,162	12 4
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,436	6 0
Earth Trains ..	,,	3,070	0 0
Total Rs....		2,28,037	8 11
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ..... Total Rs....		2,27,767	13 10
Increase.....		269	11 1

CALCUTTA.

(Englishman.)

During the week, from Monday 3rd to Saturday 10th October, 1868, the following transactions were reported.

Government Securities.—A good amount of 4 per cents. sold, in sums of Rs. 30,000 and under, at from Rs. 5-4 rising to Rs. 4-14 discount; on Saturday there were buyers at the latter price; small pieces realized 2 to 4 annas higher. 5 per cents, in sums of Rs. 5,000 and under, were bought, for investment orders, at Rs. 9-6 to 9-2 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-8 and 9-10. Sales of 5% per cents. took place at Rs. 14-4 and 14-6 premium. No transaction reported in Government Debentures

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures continue in demand and readily obtain Rs. 7-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were purchased at Rs. 1,746 to 1,750.

Nearly 600 shares in the National Bank changed hands at Rs. 132 each, in the early part of the week, and a good many at Rs. 133. On Saturday there were buyers at the latter price without finding any seller. The London Board of Directors has declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1868, at the usual rate of 3 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent., making Rs. 5-0 per share or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable in Calcutta, on and after 5th October 1868.

The dividend at the rate of 8 per annum on the Agra Bank A shares is now in course of payment. A sale of B shares was made on Mony last at Rs 105 each.

Purchases of Allahabad Bank shares were effected, in the country, at Rs. 95 and 96.

A considerable number of Bank of Upper India shares changed hands at Rs. 7-9 and 7½ premium and a few at Rs. 8-0.

Delhi and London Bank shares sold at Rs. 1974.

A sale of Simla Bank shares took place at Rs. 500.

Oudh Banking Corporation Limited.—At the request of several shareholders, a Government Inspector has been appointed to examine the accounts of this Bank and report upon its present state.

A transaction in Rouyal Coal Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 1,380, per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares are enquired after, but sellers are holding for prices above present quotations.

Calcutta Docking Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 875 per pair of whole and half shares

Delhi Railway Co.'s and Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Co.'s shares are wanted.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares are again in demand purchase commenced at Rs. 125, and sadily advanced to Rs. 127, at which price there are some heavy buyers in the market.

India General Steam Navigation Co's shares sold at Rs. 480 and 450, the report of the Company, just circulated, shows a prosperous state of affairs.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares are wanted at Rs. 50 sellers are asking Rs. 57 and upwards.

A large number of Port Canning Land Investment Co's shares changed hands during the week; commencing at Rs. 270, and rapidly rising to Rs 272, 275, 280, 285 and 290; yesterday and to-day there were more sellers, causing a decline to Rs. 270 and 275

Pioneer Press Co's shares sold, in the country, at Rs. 50 per share of Rs 100 paid up

Some transaction in Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares took place at Rs. 115 for cash, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 120, for Delivery, in 2 months.

In Tea Co's shares the following sales were announced:—Assam Tea Co's shares at Rs. 170 each, and Bengal Tea Co's fully paid up shares at Rs. 60 each, and contributory shares at Rs. 30 each.

The Shareholders of the Golah Ghat Assam Tea Co. resolved, on the 6th instant, to wind-up the Company voluntarily.

Calcutta, 12th October, 1868.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet, and the transactions reported were only for insignificant amounts at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 4-14, 4-15, and 4-12 discount, and 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-6 premium.

Only two petty sales of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 133. There are buyers at Rs. 134 in the market.

A purchase of Bank of Upper India shares was effected, for a country order, at Rs. 7½ premium.

Another sale of Calcutta Docking Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 857 per pair of old and new shares.

Howrah Docking Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 327, 330, and 345.

The transactions in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co's shares were of a few at Rs. 275, and about 10 to 12 at Rs. 280 for cash.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.—

(Englishman, Oct. 12.)

There has been considerable firmness in the Freight Market, during the past week, and freights for the United Kingdom have advanced two shillings and six pence per ton. The chief business has been for Jute and Rice for London and Liverpool: there is no seed obtainable, and Cotton is not being shipped at all. An advance of five shillings per ton has been paid for Jute for Dundee.

The following are the latest quotations for London: Jute £2-12-6 per ton; Rice £1-10 to £1-12-6 per ton; Hides, Tea, Shell Lac &c., £2-15 per ton; Turmeric, Poppy Seed, £3 to £3-5 per ton; Linseed £2-5 nominal.

For Liverpool.—Jute £2-7-6 per ton; Rice £1-5 to £1-7-6 per ton; Cotton, Seeds, none.

For New York and Boston, Seeds $10½ to $11 per ton, Saltpetre 28 per ton.

For Dundee, Jute £5 per ton.

For the West Indies, Rice £2-15 to £3 per ton.

For Colombo, Rice 18 annas per bag.

For Mauritius, Rs. 1 per bag nominal.

For Bombay, Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 per ton.

For loading at the Rice Ports next season, £3-7-6 per ton, for the United Kingdom, and £3-12-6 per ton, for the Continent, at £3-2-6 per ton for a direct port.

FREIGHTMENTS.

For London.—Knight Errant, 1,000 tons Jute at £2-10 and 50 tons at £2-12-6 per ton, 50 tons Rice at £1-15 per ton; Marlborough 500 tons Jute at £2-10, and 100 tons at £2-12-6 per ton, 100 tons Saltpetre and Sugar at £1 per ton, and 700 bags Turmeric at £3 per ton. Superb 500 tons Jute at £2-12-6 per ton, 1,500 chests Tea at £2-15 per ton.

Gauntlet, 200 tons, Lady Palmerston, 200 tons, Sir H Lawrence 100 tons Jute at £2-10 per ton, Hides Tea, &c., a £2-15 per ton. Malacca, 500 tons Jute at £2-10 and 200 tons Linseed at £2-5 per ton. Leicester, 100 tons, and Bonnital 15 Jute at £2-10 per ton.

For Liverpool, Cossipore, 150 tons Jute at £2-5 to 2-7-6 per ton, Berhampore, 300 tons Jute at £2-7 to £2-7-6 per ton Mirzapore 200 tons Rice at £1-5 and 200 tons Jute at £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton, Alexandra, 100 tons Jute at £2-7-6. Gilbert Thompson, 750 tons Jute at £2-5 per ton.

For New York.—City of Sydney 1,000 tons seeds and Ms. Goods $10½ per ton, and 300 tons $11 per ton, and 200 tons Saltpetre at 28 per ton, Calcutta 400 tons at $10½ per ton, Vernon 200 tons at $10½ per ton.

For London.—Perfection at $9½ per ton.

For Dundee.—Riversdale, a full cargo of Jute at £3 per ton say 2,300 tons during the Holidays, Early Morn, Lucothea, Lady Rowano, at £2-15 per ton. The Alpine loads on owner's account.

For Colombo.—Bounton a full cargo of Rice at 13½ per bag.

For the West Indies.—Poonah and Himalaya, load Rice £2-15 per ton.

Ships not fixed.—Iron ships—Buckinghamshire 1465 tons. Hecuba 207 Sea Queen, Scrampore 1577, Peter Stewart, 1149, Norah Creina 1088, Sydney Eggers 870. Calcutta 1200, Pundora, 1175. W. H Halsde 850, Sir. Californian 831. Sir. Far East——

Wooden ships.—Peter Joynson, 956, Patrician 1149, Universal, 853. Alice Ritson 537 Nordella 1075, Hotspur 1240. Sea Gull 423. Nile 1 82 Middlesex 1101. Glenhaven 1251. Avonmore 1137. Endymion 1298. Berkeley Castle 1229. Feronia 1150 Stanhope 771 Seaforde——

American Ships—Herald, Andrew Jackson 1187, Mites, 613. Charlotte 1705. Kentuckian 1047. Continental 1499.

CARRINGTON & Co

4, Clive Street.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Brandreth, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Dynesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Bangalore.
Batten, Colonel, 17th Madras N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Macgowan, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave from Surat.
Mackinnon, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Stuart, Captain, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Waring, Captain, 2nd Queen Royals, on leave, from Mussoorie.
Beville, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Dickinson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.
Alexander, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Kurrachee.
Sherrard, Captain, 11th Regiment, to join, to Raipore.
Dynesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Batten, Colonel, 17th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Forster, Brigadier General, Inspector R. A., on duty, to Poona
Dods. Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.
Macgowan, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Ker, Colonel, 6th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Waring, Captain, 2nd Queen Royals, on leave, to Poona.
Manson, Colonel, Bombay Army, to Poona.
Scott, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe.
MacRae, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, to Europe.
Collins, Inspecting Vet. Surgeon, on furlough, to Europe.
Holmes, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment M.N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH OCTOBER,

London ...Cotton..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds .. £1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton..... £1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s 0d. do.
Sce ..... £1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Overland...Cotton..... £4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel.
China ... Cotton.... Nominal.
Steamer do....Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
„ Opium...Rs. 13 to 20 per chest.
Calcutta...Salt .....Rs 3 to 4 per ton.
Mauritius Grain ..... Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 17	Euphrates (s)...	Avern.....	Kurrachee, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 17	Salsette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.

The ship Oxford, Cochrane, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11 Rangoon .....W. Starratt.....Moulmein Oct. 4.
12 Saint Marnock ..John Crawford..London June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10 Thomas Seddon..... —— .....
Czarwitch..... —— .....
Talavera ..... —— .....
General Lee..... —— .....
Rangoon ..... —— .....
Chullinge..... —— .....
Kirkham ..... —— .....
Remington ..... —— .....
John Temperley... —— .....
John Ritson..... —— .....
13 Simla (s) ..... —— .....
Feroze (s)..... —— .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10 Jean Louis .....Thos. Ellis ....Vizagapatam.
Sarah Hutt.....A. Leitch .....Bimlipatam.
11 Cashmere (s) .....H.T. Dickinson..Bombay.
P. & O. Mongolia (s) A. Stewart .....Suez.
12 Penelope ..... P. H. Nicolson...Sopanlpore.
Imogen ..... T. A. Mills .....Pentacotta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10 Marchioness of Londonderry.... —— .....London.
Afghan ..... —— .....London.
12 Roma ..... —— .....Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W." care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Until the issue of the new TIME BILL the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay and the 3-35 Mail from Poonah will each day call at Narel.

WALTER KNOX.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay,
17th October 1868.

NOTICE.—SEVENTEEN SERVICEABLE HORSES and ONE PONEY, the Property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of Sale—Cash; and the animals to be removed immediately the sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the purchaser.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY are

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

who, by a special arrangement, are enabled to offer—to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy, at reduced rates.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSA TYEB, of Bombay, Executor of the late HALLEMABAI, Widow of Hajee Isaack, Hajee Peer Mahomed, deceased, has contracted to sell and dispose of all that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Don Tar 3rd Row, and on the east side of Don Tar 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur in Bombay containing by admeasurement 385 quare yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 1,297, 1,283, 1,432 and 1,432, and by the Collector of Assessment No. 157, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the Don Tar 3rd Row, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the house of Hajee Adam Ismael, and on the south by the range or chawl of Hajee Essa Hajee Feda, and are now tenanted by Hajee Sajeen Dosul Faleer Mahomed Moosa Ismael Fazel Ayoob Sickee Lada Ahmed Ayoob Jan Mahomed Kaluck Ebram Mooladina Dada Cadoo Hoosenally Lookmanjee Chandjee Nathoobhoy Peerbhoy Rajbhoy and others. Any person or persons having any claim or claims upon he said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors to the Purchaser, at their Office, No. 6 Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 17th day of October 1868.

CHOLERA MIXTURE,
With directions for use.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Fort and Byculla, Bombay.

JAMAICA RUM,
Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED OCT. 17.

Bishop's Glee Book ..... Rs.	2 4
Bishop's English Glees, Vol. I.	3 8
Charles Reade's Hard Cash	3 12
——Peg Woffington	2 12
——Christie Johnstone	2 12
The Student and Intellectual Observer, Vol. I.	8 0
Christie's Faith, cheap edition	1 8
Gay, on Diseases of the Leg	3 12
Mayne Reid's Giraffe Hunters	1 8
Haskoll's Examples of Bridges and Viaducts	30 8
Cazin on the Laws of Heat	3 12
The Sapper's Manual, Part I	1 8
Mennier's Adventures in Great Hunting Grounds ...	3 12
Carpenter's Hand Book of Poetry	3 12
Mont's Bad English	2 12
Denison's Modern Cavalry	8 0
Out of the Meshes, 3 vols	21 0
Meadow's Prescriber's Companion	2 12
Hughes' Hand Book of Photography	3 12
Neville's Hydraulics	12 4
Hursthouse's New Zealand	11 4
Cassel's Illustrated Penny Readings	5 12
Ferguson's Electricity	2 12
Noad's Student's Text Book of Electricity	9 0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ	3 8
Handy Volume Shakespere morocco or russia	45 0
Smith's The Canary—Its Varieties, Management, and Reading	2 12
Holden's Illustrated Manual of Anatomy	12 0
Humber's Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Constructions, 2 vols. 4to, half morocco.	102 0
Poet's Corner, a Manual for Students in English Poetry; by Rev. J. C. M. Bellew	5 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT FRIDAY THE 23RD INSTANT

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Miss Braddon's Charlotte's Inheritance..... Rs.	4 8
Love's Conflict	1 8
Beames' Outlines of Indian Philology	3 12
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics....	18 12
Hoffmann's Japanese Grammar.....	9 8
Figuier's Insect Life—profusely illustrated.....	15 0
Map of Tasmania (in case)	15 12
Manual & Falcon Exercise for the Snider Rifle.....	1 0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy.....	10 8
New Play—Lost in London.....	0 8
Murchison on Diseases of the Liver.....	8 0
Holden's Manual of Anatomy.....	12 0
Gay's Diseases of the Leg.....	3 12
The Broadway Annual, 1868.....	5 12
Sir W. Scott's Count Robert of Paris.....	0 8
Oliver's Tables for Setting out Railway Curves	3 12
The Wandering Jew, Part I.....	0 8
Hallam's History of the Middle Ages.....	6 12
Clarke's Electrical Measurements.....	4 8
Fonblanque's How we are Governed.....	2 12
For Ever and Ever.....	1 8
Woman against Woman.....	2 4
Mennier's The Great Hunting ground of the World.	3 12
Seekers after God (Sunday Library).....	3 0
The Taxidermist's Manual	2 0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2 12
Fellows' The Mysteries of Freemasonry	2 12
Ritual of Feemasonry.....	2 12
Acton on Prostitution.....	8 0
Play Books.—Paul the Poucher. Area Belle. The Pacha of Pimlico. Charles II. John Dobbs. Midnight Watch. Betsey Baker. Macbeth travestie. Wonderful Woman.—Each	0 8
Hunting Grounds of the Old World.....	4 8
The British Pharmacopœia, 1868.....	4 8
Meadows' Prescribers' Companion.....	2 12
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	8 0
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, Jan. to June 1868.....	4 12
Our Domesticated Dogs.....	2 0

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Qui le vece. and Eranni.—Each	1 8
—I cannot sing the old songs.....	2 8
—Her bright smile haunts me still.....	2 8
—You and I	2 0
—Thou art so near and yet so far.....	1 8
—Annie Laurie.....	1 0
—To-morrow, and Yesterday—Each.....	1 8
—When I was young	1 8
—Katie	1 8
—Seventy-two	1 8
—Marion Moore	1 8
—Who's at my window?	2 0
—The Hero of Magdala	1 8
—The snow lies white	2 0
—Norma (duet).....	0 8
—Siffino al Ore (duet)	1 0
The Gipsey Countess (duet).....	2 0
PIECE.—The Carnival de Venice, By Schulhoff ...	2 0
QUADRILLES.—Laila Rookh and Domino Noir.—Each	2 0
LANCER.—The Knight of St. Patrick	2 0
WALTZES.—Milly; Proserpine; and Galatea.—Each	2 0
GALOPS.—Under Stock and Stem; Dearer than Life; and Saucy Kate—Each.....	1 8
Household Music, Parts 1 to 8	3 0
Chappell's Musical Magazine for October.....	0 12
Bond Street for October.....	0 12

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Carte de Visite size.—Lord Napier of Magdala. The Son of Theodorus. And a number of others. Also several Cabinet size Photos.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay 19th October, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M Country and Madras Presidency. ..	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	..	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiwar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry..	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	24	Saturday ...Nov.	28
„ .... „	31	„ ....Dec.	5
„ .... Nov.	7	„ ..... „	12
„ .... „	14	„ ..... „	19
„ .... „	21	„ ..... „	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Aurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

We understand that the Legislative Council will meet in Bombay on the 3rd of November, and of course the vexed question of municipal finance will be once more debated. While we are rejoiced that such ample notice of the meeting has been given, a great improvement on the last occasion, we at the same time trust that the exact proposals which will be submitted to the Council will be placed before the public at the earliest possible day. It is highly desirable, indeed it is but bare justice, that the schedules should be published without delay. What the License-tax will be it is not difficult to surmise, and the plan adopted, or about to be adopted, does credit to the Municipal Commissioner But the public ought to have early and exact information on the subject of the proposed Town Dues—*transit* duties, of course will not be put forward again. There should be nothing bearing even a remote semblance to a surprise in dealing with a question of such moment; and we take it for granted, therefore, that the authorities will feel bound in honour to be prompt in executing the task of framing and publishing the schedules.

In his notice of Dr. Cumming's "Last Warning Cry" which appeared in our columns a few days ago, the reviewer seems to have looked on the new Government Church at Belgaum in the Southern Maratha Country with peculiar complacency as a witness to the proselyting tendency of Anglo-Indian authorities. While the establishment in Ireland is being denounced by all except prejudiced, bigoted, or interested persons, as an injustice to the majority of Irishmen, and therefore as a discreditable and pernicious institution, there is a reactionary party in India as elsewhere which rejoices in the fact that a Christian temple, whose estimated cost is at least a lac of rupees, is to be built "out of taxes paid by pagans and idolators," or in other words, out of imperial revenues. Belgaum happens to be a large garrison station: and a statesman of the school of Jeremy Bentham might argue with much sense that Churches and Chaplains are as much wanted among European troops as Police Sergeants and Cantonment Magistrates. A moderate expense for ecclesiastical purposes is doubtless justifiable in this country, where private soldiers have more temptation to a bad course of life than in England, and where a strong sense of religious control preserves their morals and respectability, more than any other means.

Every European soldier costs on an average about £100; and it would be very bad economy to allow such an expensive machine to go out of order, for want of those checks to dissipation, which are provided by the Agency of the Church. It might perhaps even be shown that this item of £10,000 is by no means extravagant, considering the costs of plans, labour, and material in the cotton-growing districts. But we have reason to believe that the whole sum, which Government will have paid before the Church is finished, is more than double the sum mentioned above, and approaches to £30,000 of English money. Such an enormous amount brings the erection under the category of ecclesiastical luxuries: and as two-thirds of the money might have been more justly and beneficially employed, it is greatly to be regretted that public opinion was not brought to bear on the subject some years ago.

To expend lacs of rupees on ecclesiastical improvements was no part of the policy of the Company till the generation who saw the mutiny. It was reprobated by the Court of Directors. It never entered the head of Sir Thomas Munro Mountstuart Elphinstone was so often accused of lukewarmness and indifference to the spread of Christianity by means of the Sirkar, that he was suspected of being unorthodox in his secret opinions: and it was to test the truth of the prevailing rumour, that Bishop Heber, when partaking of his hospitality, sounded him and ascertained the orthodox nature of his views on divine things. Lord Metcalfe always had a wise horror of making his own religious sentiments the standard to which Government was to raise the millions of Hindus and Mussulmans. It was a later generation which attempted to rule India through Exeter Hall, for it must be admitted that for the last twenty years, whatever Protestantism there was in India has been of the Exeter Hall complexion. Because of the great distance from England, it happens that any new fashion begins later and lasts much longer here than it does at home. The religious progress has been so clearly pointed out in "Fraser's Magazine" by a writer on India that we quote his words in describing it:—"There are hundreds of able men, serving their country daily with admirable vigour and sagacity, who in all matters of religious import, are at least twenty years behind the state of opinion in Europe. They have caught up the revival of religion at the point where the Claphamites left it. They know nothing of the vast influence which has since that time been exercised on the religious mind of England by Coleridge, Newman, Hare, Carlyle, and Maurice, and still more perhaps by steam and electricity. They cannot be made to understand that if for no other reason it were impossible for England to proselytize India, it is so for this, that England is herself in a state of transition and anxious progress as to her religious faith." The class of Anglo-Indians described had all the dogmatic certainty of the Puritans; it has produced energetic, persevering men of whom any age would be proud, and they have found in Mr. Kaye an admirable eulogizer. But as he points out in his "Sepoy War," they also resembled the Puritans in want of imagination, and in that want of sympathy with people of other religions which told upon the outbreak of 1857. The union of sincere religious conviction with a just tolerance is very rarely attained, and recent events have led to a fear that Government is willing to support Christianity at the expense of that inherent and universal sense of justice which ought to govern even Governors-in-Council. We need hardly instance the way in which the Fort Schools' scandal has been permitted, we might quote the Bengal papers with regard to expenditure on the ornamentation of churches in Calcutta, at the very time that Government was appealing to the charity of private persons for funds to support the sufferers from the Orissa famine. We might dilate on the uncommon and manifest injustice of the order of the Governor-General which exempted Christian priests and no others from the operation of the License-tax. If Brahman and Parsee priests are required to pay this tax, why should Missionary Societies be exempted? Is it not as if Government wished to give Christianity the advantage by a side wind? When the Criminal Procedure Code was passed, all men expressly devoted to religious offices were exempted from attendance as assessors, whatever their caste or religion might be: and the same equality should have ruled exemptions from taxation. Government seems to have forgotten that if a great largesse is given to the Church, somebody else must pay for it: if three lacs are to be spent on one Church at Belgaum the rest of the Dharwar country must suffer perhaps suffered greater loss from bad water, than from any other cause, these tube wells will be indispensable. But it is not only to the army that these machines will be useful. It is impossible to foresee the benefit they may confer on all classes in this country in times of drought. —*Madras Times.*

The independent tribes of Karen are said to be pressing inwards on the British frontier.—*Englishman, Oct.* 12.

The Government have recently discovered that in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in some parts of Oudh, an old practice obtained by which Government officials received "Nuzzaranas." The Resident of Hyderabad and Chief Commissioner of Oude have each been instructed to issue prohibitory orders on the subject.—*Ibid.*

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. James Furlong, the well-known indigo planter, and latterly manager of the estates of the minor Rajah of Durbhungah. Mr. Furlong died on 8th September of heat apoplexy, while on the voyage up the Red Sea, on the passage home. His management of the Durbhungah estates was singularly successful. He cleared off an immense amount of debts, and has left the property in a most flourishing condition.—*Ibid.*

In a recent case of Suttee in Rajpootana the native chief punished a number of persons who assisted at the outrage, but he excepted his "purohit," or family priest. This man, however, was the prime mover in the affair. The matter attracted the attention of the Supreme Government, which, whilst administering a rebuke to the Political Agent for approving the Rajah's proceedings, warned the prince himself against indulging in such partiality for the future.—*Ibid.*

The "Hindoo Patriot" informs his readers that Sir John Lawrence has saved during his Indian career sufficient to ensure him an income of £280,000 a year!

Mr. St. George Tucker, officiating Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, has recently issued the following Circular to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Civil Judges, and Judges of Small Cause Courts in Oudh:—"As I am anxious that a high tone should be given to the Oudh Bar, I have the honour of requesting Judicial Officers to bring immediately to my notice all instances of unprofessional conduct on the part of Pleaders. I do not wish to give Officers the trouble of preparing a formal complaint. It will be sufficient to forward, for my information, the file of proceedings, together with the judgment or summing up in which the Pleader's conduct may have been animadverted on".—*Lucknow Times.*

In consequence of the prevailing distress in Rajpootana, and the fear that the movement of troops through the States would add to the suffering of the poor, Sir William Mansfield has recommended the following alterations in the Relief for 1868-69:—

The 2nd Battalion 1st Foot at Nusseerabad to stand fast.

The 77th Foot from Nowshera to Agra instead of Nusseerabad.

The 2nd and 4th Regiments Bengal Cavalry to stand fast.

The 17th Bengal Cavalry to Seetapore and Fyzabad instead of to Bareilly.

The suggestions have met with the ready sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

It is to be hoped that the change in the destination of the 77th will not affect their prospects in respect to going home in their proper turn.—*Pioneer.*

The Rev. D. Hegarty, Roman Catholic Chaplain of Palaveram, died on the 11th instant. He was attacked with cholera in the morning and died at a quarter to five in the evening. His age was twenty-seven.

The "Madras Athenæum" of the 12th says—"The notification that the provisions of the Contagious Disease Act come into operation from the 15th instant, has already had the effect of creating a large exodus of 'frail' if not 'fair' creatures from Madras."

On the suggestion of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon at Bangalore, the local Government have sanctioned the daily issue of half an ounce of cinnamon to each of the horses of the Royal Artillery and Cavalry regiments of the Madras Army, whenever ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times,* Oct. 13.

We learn from the "Madras Times" that the cultivation of cotton and indigo in the Madras Presidency during August showed a satisfactory increase" as compared with last year's figures. 117,169 acres were under cotton, and 78,600 acres under indigo as against 97,596 and 55,876 acres respectively in 1867. The extension of cotton cultivation is most marked in Coimbatore, the area being 38,248 acres in 1868 against 26,101 in 1867. In Vizagapatam the increase was from 9,447 to 19,539 acres; in Madura from 19,100 to 27,326 acres; but in Kurnool there was a slight decline, the area being 18,832 acres last year, and 17,393 acres this year.

The "Bangalore Herald" has been informed that Sir Salar Jung has been fined Rs. 10,000 by the Nizam, for appointing a set of wholesale bribers to high offices in the State. It is said that the Nizam had repeatedly directed Sir Salar Jung to remove the Moulvies from office, that he himself had appointed them, and that one Moulvie had received in the way of bribes upwards of Rs. 3,40,000 The Nizam, it is added, has issued strict orders, that no Parsees, or Madrasees, should be employed in Government service, the latter especially being regarded by His Highness as a set of unmitigated rogues. The "Herald" can scarcely believe Salar Jung to be so much to blame as would appear from these statements to be the case.

On Saturday the 10th inst. a very successful experiment was made with one of Norton's tube wells in a yard attached to Messrs. Parry and Co.'s Cotton Press in Black Town, Madras. The tube was driven to a depth of over 16 feet, and an abundant supply of water obtained in less than half an hour. The machine is so simple in construction, can be worked so easily, and is so moderate in cost (about Rs. 40) that it cannot fail to become highly popular in India. The experience of the tube-wells in Abyssinia showed that they were invaluable to an army on the march. To the army in India, which has perhaps suffered greater loss from bad water, than from any other cause, these tube wells will be indispensable. But it is not only to the army that these machines will be useful. It is impossible to foresee the benefit they may confer on all classes in this country in times of drought. —*Madras Times.*

"THE 'ECONOMIST' ON LOCAL TAXATION."

Under this heading the daily contemporary which promised to "fight fair," after contending that he never said his famous extracts from the political economists were in favour of town dues and transit dues, thus deals with the extract from the "Economist," with which we obligingly furnished him on Thursday.

"At the very moment when a strenuous attempt is being made to persuade this community of the propriety of meeting our exceptional expenditure by direct rates upon property, supported by an appeal to the practice of our own municipalities at home, the 'Economist' is protesting that that practice is so oppressive as to amount to confiscation. 'The radical defect,' says that journal, 'of the present system of local revenue is its dependency on a single source, and its emphatic want of elasticity. The owners of property and the occupiers of taxable houses are only a part, and not the larger part perhaps, of the loc

THE FAMINE.

No rain fell anywhere in the Punjab during the week which ended on the 27th September. The official accounts of the state of the corps in that Province are, therefore, more gloomy than ever. The "khureef" crops are said to have been completely dried up from drought, while the prospects of the "rubbee" are very doubtful. From four districts only are the reports favourable, *viz*, Kangra, Mooltan, Mozuffergurh and Bunnoo. With regard to Mooltan this is the more remarkable, for the total fall of rain in that district since 1st April has been, beyond all comparison, less than that of any other district in the province—the average fall at the five rain gauge stations of Mooltan, Shujabad, Mylsi, Lodhran and Seraie Sidhi being only 2·2 inches. The average price of flour in the Punjab during that week was about thirteen seers per rupee, being dearest at Murree (six seers) and and cheapest at Kulu (21 seers)—*Pioneer, Oct* 14.

The accounts from Joudpore and Rajpootana generally continue gloomy in the extreme. On the 3rd a slight shower, which lasted for two hours, brought some hope to Joudpore, but no more rain fell than was sufficient to allay the dust. A good fall was expected up to the 6th, for dark clouds continued to hang over the place, but the hopes formed were doomed to disappointment—the clouds vanished, the only result being vivid flashes of lightning. Distress prevails all over Marwar; cattle are dying daily. The valuable stud of His Highness of Joudpore is said to be suffering from want of hay. Grass is now selling in the bazars at the rate of 10 seers per rupee. Flour is at 5½ seers per rupee. Numbers of women leave their houses in the early mornings and repair to the different wells for water. Colonel Brooke, the officiating Political Agent, was daily expected at Joudpore from Aboo.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to learn that employment has been given, on the Muthra road between Nizamooddeen and Ballabgurh, to more than a thousand of the sufferers by the scarcity.

We also hear that the old line of road is to be abandoned, and the Railway embankment, which was thrown up in 1858 by the East Indian Railway employés, and afterwards abandoned for the present line, is to be followed as the new line of road.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 13.

It is impossible to calculate now what the pressure upon relief operations at Jhansie will be but it is very possible ten thousand may, have to be fed, and employment found for twenty thousand, for a period of a hundred and fifty days, the cost of feeding alone being five hundred rupees a day.

Jhansie has collected seven hundred rupees a month and six hundred by donations. Lulutpore three hundred a month, all of which Government doubles.

Food it is said will not be very dear or very scarce at Jhansie, but famine there will be, as the people have no money to buy food. The ordinary resources have failed, and there is no employment for the labourers while grain is no dearer than it was last year. Our correspondent anticipates no actual scarcity of food even if the rubbee fails.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 15.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The "Pioneer" contains the following telegram from Oghee, dated the 13th October:—

"The force left the crest of the Black Mountain yesterday and marched to Munna, accompanied by the friendly Jirgahs of the Pathan tribes. No shot was fired at our troops within the lands of the above tribes, but, when approaching its destination, the rear guard of the column was attacked by some of the recusant Parrarees followers, two of whom were killed and several wounded. No loss on our side. The force is now about to enter the valley of the independent Swattees."

The same paper publishes the following official telegrams from the Frontier:—

Camp Machai Peak, through Oghee, 7th October 1868.

No appearance of any enemy in our front. Some Parrarees Syuds' villages will be burnt to-day under the protection of our troops. To-morrow morning a column will be detached to destroy the large village of Parrarees, the principal town of the Syuds, who have alone shewn no disposition to submit. Terms have nearly been concluded by the Commissioner with the Hussunzuies (including the Khan Kheyle). The Chiggurzaies and the Akazies are expected to show signs to-day or to-morrow whether they will submit or fight again. The 1st Battalion 6th Regiment and Mortar Mountain Battary arrived this morning on the crest of the Black Mountain. One sepoy killed and two wounded since yesterday by single match-lockmen of the enemy.

8TH OCTOBER, EVENING.

The destruction of the Parraree Syuds' villages has been stayed, as the Chiggurzaies and Akazies have been making overtures of peace. The Jirgahs had not yet come into camp, but were hourly expected. Health good; weather fine, occasional showers. The troops have made huts from the boughs of trees as a shelter against the cold. No more news of the Hindustanees. All quiet at Derbund.

9TH OCTOBER, EVENING.

The latest intelligence from General Wilde's Camp at Machai Peak announces that peace overtures are being made by the Pathan tribes, therefore no military operations have taken place against them, and there seems little probability of the Hindustanees ascending the Black Mountain to oppose our troops. A Jirgah from the Chiggurzai and a Syad on the part of the Parraree Syuds are negotiating with the Commissioner. The night picquets suffer occasional casualties from isolated shots by some of the more determined or malignant of the enemy.

The following is from a correspondent of the "Pioneer":—

"Camp Mannaki-Dauna, 4th October.—Except the little excitement consequent upon the brigade loading with ball cartridge, which some eager souls firmly believed to mean immediate engagement, nothing of any interest occurred until we sighted the Koong Gully Pass, the highest peak of which was supposed to be held by the enemy. About three miles from Koong Gully the Brigade halted, and as we marched on to the ground the advanced picquet of the 20th and the enemy, who were concealed in some thick cover within 70 or 80 yards, were exchanging shots pretty briskly. An order came for some marksmen of the 19th to go down to the picquet under the Musketry Instructor; and it was soon crowded with officers of different regiments watching the practice. Some good practice was made, and one man knocked over; but the distance was great (500 to 900 yards), and the objects to fire at few, so the marksmen were ordered to reserve their fire. It was just at this moment, while every eye was directed far up the spur and no one attempting to get under cover, that some of the enemy crept up through the trees and blazed three shots, one after the other, into the crowd. It was a perfect miracle that no one was hit—on e of the balls actually passing between two of the 19th marksmen who were sitting within a yard of ea ch other, and the other two striking the ground equally near others of the spectators. The 20th po ured a volley into the spot the shots came from, t he marksmen rushed to the front to try and get a sight of one and a party of the 20th rushed do wn the slope from the picquet in the most plucky manner with orders to 'turn them out of it;' but they were too quick for us and got off, carrying their wounded with them. Shortly after this two or three more shots were sent into the picquet and first blood drawn, two men of the 20th being struck by the same bullet, one severely; and from this time until daylight the next morning the picquet had no rest. About 7 P. M., a few shots were suddenly fired into the 19th while they were getting their rum, and again it was a miracle that no one was hit, for one of the bullets actually struck the stone on which the man serving out the rum was sitting. Affairs now began to look serious. The 20th got under arms and lined the spur leading from their camp to their picquet, and four companies of the 9th were ordered out to support them, while De Bude's battery opened fire over the heads of the picquet, and kept up the fire at intervals all night. I went down towards the picquet about 10, and arrived just after the enemy had made a most determined rush right up to the breast work, and had been repulsed, but not before they had shot one of the 20th dead, and wounded another severely. I met the latter being brought up. He was shot through the heart, and has died, I believe, since. The firing was kept up all night all round the camp, and sleep being out of the question, everybody was glad when daylight appeared and the enemy withdrew to their fortifications about 1,500 yards off, where they show in pretty good force, tom-toming and waving a large red and white flag like blazes. As I write this General Wilde and Staff are riding into camp, and an advance is expected as soon as the elephants with the 9 pounder guns come up. The 2nd Brigade came up last night, and are halted in rear of us."

(*Indian Daily News, October 13th.*)

We hear from a well-informed quarter that the most serious complaint General Wilde has had occasion to make to Army Head-Quarters, since his assumption of command, was made by telegram on the 4th instant, and was to the purport that though, before advancing, he had brought a long and effective fire from field and mountain guns on the enemy, he could not get them to stay until he had got near enough for "close conflict."

It is in the power of the General, at least we deem so, to end the operations; for an intimation from him to the tribes would probably bring about their submission. But it is necessary to the future quiet of the frontier, that peace should not be declared the very first moment the tribes have had their eyes open ti to the fact that they never had a chance o success against us. Their substantial punishment is necessary.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 13TH OCTOBER.

Mr. Gladstone has made a speech at Warrington in which he defended his financial administration and attacked the extravagance of the Conservatives. He accused Government of expending money for the purpose of obtaining influence in the boroughs during the approaching Elections, and concluded by saying he was determined on total abolition of the Irish Church.

The *Times* of to-day says that the accounts received from India regarding the frontier war are exaggerated and that only 6,500 men are at present employed beyond the borders of British territory.

The same paper states that the Indian Government thinks it the best policy to let the Russians invade Afghanistan while the English conciliate the people of that country.

LONDON, 14TH OCTOBER.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¼d.

The ships "Bahia," "Robert Seddon," and "Innisfallen" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 15th October show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£9,625,000	Dec.	£375,000
Bills discounted	£15,875,000	„	£250,000
Cash	£20,125,000	„	£650,000

COMMERCIAL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 17TH OCT., 4-7 P.M.

Govt. Paper, { Fours 5. Fives 9½. Fives and a half, 14¼.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11¼d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 12s. 6d.
Jute £2 15s.
Linseed, £2 12s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 5.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 5 pies.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for twist, steady.

BOMBAY.

We learn that a Hindoo merchant intends building a vegetable market near Bholeshwur in place of the one which was burnt last year.

The 5th battery of the 25th Brigade R. A., under orders to proceed to Mooltan from Poona, left Bombay for Kurrachee on Friday evening. The officers were Captain Holdsworth, Lieutenant Buckle, Lieutenant Broadfoot, and Assistant Surgeon Beveridge.

The ship "Alfred the Great," from Bombay, arrived at Havre on 22nd September, and reported that Captain Berry, the master, died on 18th May.

The ship "Carn Tual," from Liverpool to Bombay, previously reported as having put into the Mauritius, by latest advices was awaiting the arrival of newspapers, sails, and rigging from England.

The ship "Birmingham," Captain Caroline, from Calcutta to Bombay, while going down the Hooghly grounded in Garden Reach, and remained aground three hours. She did not appear to have sustained injury.

The following passengers arrived on Saturday per steamer "Euphrates," Captain Avery, from Kurrachee:—Dr. and Mrs. Fowler and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. Batten and child, and Mr. W. Wisden.

The Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Friday last that the cable was right to Faõ; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez; and that the Egyptian line was right.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—There were resident in the "Home," on 1st September, 82 persons. 68 were admitted during that month, 11 were discharged and readmitted, 53 were finally discharged, leaving 86 inmates on the 1st October. The daily average number of inmates during September was 90 men. The average expenditure per man during the month was Rs. 20-9-8, house rent, wages, and all other incidental expenses included; the cost of food being only Rs. 12-3-4, or six and a half annas per diem.

A PARSEE woman was found drowned in a well on the Esplanade road on Thursday evening last. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning.

THE Acting Chief Magistrate on Saturday sentenced a seaman named William Smith to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining by false pretences several sums of money on different occasions from Captain John Taylor.

ON Saturday last one Jose Pedro, a Goanese, was fined by Mr. Connon five rupees, in default to undergo a week's imprisonment, for attempting to take fermented liquor into military quarters at Colaba on the 16th instant without having a license.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Friday sentenced one Caloo Ithoo, a hamal in the service of Mr. H. Lewis, Chief Assistant to Messrs. Pelly and Co., to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel, the property of his master.

ON Friday last an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of one Amberbhoy Munajee. On Thursday night last about 9 o'clock deceased was making fireworks inside his house, when a spark from a light that was burning near him ignited some gunpowder alongside of him, in consequence of which he was severely burnt, and had to be sent to the hospital, where he died the next morning. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from a shock to the system, consequent on severe burns caused by the accidental explosion of gunpowder.

THE "VAIBHAV," a Marathi paper published in Khandeish, reports that a Parsee who had travelled on the railway in a third class carriage with a fourth class ticket, was tried before Mr. Britten, Railway Magistrate, on a charge of having created a disturbance when called upon for an explanation of his conduct, and was sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

THE CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY the cholera made its appearance in a new district of the town, two cases occurring in the lines of the details stationed here. The two men had lately arrived from Aden on the sick list, and on the appearance of the choleraic symptoms were at once removed to the hospital. One of them, however, died within five hours, and the survivor was dangerously ill yesterday evening, though there was still a chance of recovery. Disinfecting powder has been freely used, and the whole of the men are being removed into tents.

As to the districts previously reported upon, the following cases were reported to the Health Officer by the Registrars of the different districts as having occurred on Saturday—1 at Breach Candy Road, 2 in Funneswady, 1 in Mungulwady, and 1 in Pimplewady. Of these, two were on that day reported as recovering, and the rest were not in any danger, so that we may now hope matters are on the improvement.—We have not yet received details as to yesterday's cases; but three fresh cases had appeared in the Funneswady neighbourhood, one of the sufferers being the wife of an inspector in the health department. Additional hands have been employed and are now engaged in thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the several enclosures in the Funneswaddy district. To the officers of the Health Department every credit is due for their exertions in this emergency, and Mr. Brunton and Inspector West deserve special praise for their indefatigable labours since the first appearance of cholera in town.

In consequence of the breaking out of cholera on the island of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner has, we learn, recommended to the local Government the advisability of placing temporarily at his disposal the new building at Girgaum to which the Mazagon Police Court is shortly to be removed, for the treatment of those patients who may have been attacked with the epidemic.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE E. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Rama Pandoo was convicted of stealing a blanket and a turban belonging to Peerajee Dowluttia and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days.

OPENING OF THE CARNAC OVERBRIDGE.

ON Tuesday last we published a short *résumé* of the schemes for doing away with the obstructive level crossings over the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, and also a brief description of the bridges which were being built to effect that object. We then stated that the Carnac Bridge, leading from the Esplanade Cross Road to the Carnac Bunder, would be ready for traffic in a few days. This bridge was finished on Thursday, and on Friday the opening was celebrated by a grand tumasha. The bridge had been tastefully decorated for the occasion: a few yards from this side of the span a large triumphal arch of palm leaves and flowering plants had been erected across the carriage way, and attached to the sides of the high arch two small ones crossed the footpaths. Above the span of the high arch, and prominent on the dark green palm, was a scroll in red letters on a white ground, "LET BOMBAY FLOURISH." From the triumphal arch to nearly the other end of the bridge an awning was stretched, supported by pillars which were covered with the graceful palm-leaf and brilliant-coloured flowers. Under this awning double lines of chairs and couches were ranged on the foot-paths. About four o'clock a large number of Bhattia and Mahomedan merchants had arrived and taken their seats, and a number of European gentlemen were present. The Municipality was represented by Mr. Russel Aitken, Executive Engineer; the Railway Company by Mr. KNOX, Acting Agent; and the Elphinstone Company by the Hon. Alexander Brown, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Ormiston, and others. The bridge was opened without ceremony, and the tumasha was only a celebration of the opening. The native merchants present, as usual, took things as they found them: they saw that the bridge had been finished, felt that really they were sitting on a *bonâ fide* or *pucka* bridge, were quite satisfied, and displayed no curiosity whatever, but sat patiently looking at each other, or at nothing in particular, till they should get their pan-sooparee and bouquets of flowers. About half-past four, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who turned out in great state for the occasion, and had dashed on to the bridge about a quarter of an hour before in a carriage and four, addressed the assembled native merchants, explaining to them that this bridge had been built by the Railway Company, the Municipality, and the Elphinstone Land Company, for the accommodation of the increased and increasing trade on the Elphinstone Bunder, and pointing out the great advantage of such a bridge, which no doubt all present would appreciate, for they being traders no doubt have experienced for many years past the annoying obstructions at the level crossing. Pan-sooparee, bouquets, and rose-water were then distributed; after which the European gentlemen, followed by the native gentlemen, proceeded to a tent in which tables had been spread with refreshments suited to European tastes. Mr. Ormiston here addressed a humorous speech to the merchants, pointing out how great an advantage the new bridge would be, and advising them all to buy land on the Elphinstone Company, which he assured them would return cent. per cent. The native gentlemen of course set that down as too good to be true, but quite acquiesced in the advantage of the bridge. Mr. Ormiston then called upon them to give three cheers for Queen Victoria, who, he told them, looked over all of them like a mother; and the call was lustily responded to. Cheers were then given for the Elphinstone Company, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Ryan, Traffic Manager of the Company, the contractors, &c., and, at the request of a merchant present, three cheers were given for Mr. John Fleming, who he said had been the founder of the Elphinstone Company, and always had worked for the good of the native merchants. This finished the ceremony, if it could be called a ceremony, and the assemblage then broke up. At dusk the bridge was tastefully illuminated and there was a grand display of fireworks which attracted a large crowd of spectators.

THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

(*Mitrodaya, Oct.* 18.)

IN our last number we touched upon the two strong arguments put forward by the advocates of this bill in its favour, namely, 1. That the whole burden of taxation, levied for Municipal purposes, fall entirely on a small part of the community, namely, the landlords; 2. That the deficit in the Municipal revenue and the urgent necessity of introducing several measures and undertaking several works to improve the health of the city and keep up in due order its conservancy department, make it incumbent upon us to find out a new source of revenue to save the Municipality from rushing into a state of utter insolvency. We have tried to show that both these arguments are weak and fallacious. The first is founded in a misrepresentation of facts. The second takes its origin from the foolish and imprudent policy of the chief executive officer of our Municipality in financial matters. The third argument, which, as said in our last issue, is also put forward in support of this bill is the lightness and imperceptibility of this fresh load now about to be added in the shape of transit and octroi duties. We now propose first to see what weight could be attached to this argument.

It is certainly true that the duties proposed to be levied are very slight and almost imperceptible. But it must be remembered on the other hand that the various indirect and concommitant effects, which it will bring in its train, will so far effect the working of this new taxation, that it will make it extremely oppressive. The natural tendency which retail dealers and traders have to increase and crew up the prices of things whenever they find some slight and colourable pretext to do it, is no matter of secret. Our readers remember how high were rents carried at the time when the house assessment-rate was increased from five to six and six to seven per cent. The Municipality demanded only two per cent. more from the landlords; the landlords on the other hand seized this opportunity to go to their tenants and speak disparagingly about the Sircar, which, they said was going to augment the house-rate; and on this pretext they asked them to pay double the rent or vacate the place. That this kind of extortion is generally practised by landlords is patent to all. The very same will be the course, which will be followed by the shop-keepers and retail dealers, when this slight duty is imposed. Two per cent. on ghee by legislature may be actually made to the poor to be more now than ten per cent. . . . . What, then, is the *real* though *indirect* effect of this so-called slight and imperceptible imposition? It is in fact setting up a vast machinery, a powerful engine placed in the hands of greedy, avaricious and merciless traders to screw out ten times more than what they are obliged to pay in the shape of such a tax. The poor thus are ground down to death. They are not influential and strong enough to bring their complaints before the public or the government. With secret grumbling and murmur, they defraud their belly to satisfy the greediness of traders, excited by an imprudent imposition by Government. The poor, therefore, will be placed in a far better position if they were to pay direct taxes, than when they are thus racked to pay ten times the amount of indirect duties.

From what we have said above, it seems then that the imposition of these indirect taxes presses severely on the poor. All the arguments that are advanced in its favour are mere nominal and are against facts; they are *plausible* but not *real*. The advocates have no firm ground to stand upon when the indirect but certain effects of this measure are arrayed before them in their naked and frightful aspect. There is no doubt that the poor are obliged to pay heavily in an indirect way the oppressive direct taxes levied at present. They are overburdened; any new burden is sure to break them.

Apart from these considerations, there are other mischiefs, which will be a source of the greatest annoyance to the mercantile community. The great argument against this measure is that it will open a great source of corruption in its collection. In the interior where these duties are collected, it is shocking to see the depth of the corruption that prevails among the toll-collectors and their myrmidons. The way in which these duties were collected in Poona a few years ago is described by Sir Bartle Frere at the time, when he spoke on this bill at its first reading. . . . . This is the very force and strength of the argument against this bill. Merchants no doubt do not grudge for the paltry tax that may be levied on their commodities; but the delay, interruption, and obstruction that will generally be caused by a diligent search is no doubt pernicious. It cannot but greatly affect the trade of this city. In addition to this the native merchants will be certainly robbed right and left by these collectors in the shape of gratuities. All persons, who have passed through native States where these duties are collected can bear witness to our statement. It is in effect letting loose a number of hungry wolves on the trade of this our community.

We are really surprised to see that the hon. gentleman, who has this bill under his charge said that the Town Duties are now in favour among the native community. With all due deference to the great experience and wide knowledge of this gentleman, we regret to say that the case is quite the reverse. The thing may be favourably spoken of by his friends and others who want to shield themselves as landlords from further taxation, but it is held in bad odour among the masses of the community.

THE LOSS OF THE "MAHALUKSHMI."

THE loss of this vessel has already been reported by telegram. The following details appear in a home paper:—On the 22nd of August the ship "Chinaman, Captain J. Dunn, of and for London, from Foochowfoo, 79 days, arrived at St. Helena. The captain reported that during the night of the 21st of July, in lat. 20 S., long. 61 E., he observed a ship on fire, and altered his course and bore down to render any assistance that lay in his power. At daylight the next morning two other ships were seen standing by. This ship on fire proved to be the "Maha Lukhsmi," of Liverpool, Captain Stewart, from Bombay, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton. From a statement made by Mr. Black, second officer of the "Maha Lukshmi," it appears that on the morning of the 21st of July, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, a quantity of smoke was observed coming out of the chain lockers by the mainmast. The pitch was found to be cracking and boiling in the seams by the main hatchway. The captain immediately sent the carpenter to bore holes all over the decks, in order to flood the decks with water. When the main hatchway was lifted off, the decks underneath were burning. The water was kept playing continually on the cargo. Some of the cargo was thrown overboard to get at the seat of the fire. When the crew reached the forepart of the main hatch it was found to be on fire. They worked until 10 o'clock that night, and were quite exhausted from labour and the effects of smoke. On the same morning the English ship "Hippolyta," from Rangoon, was seen, and the captain signalled to her to stand by, which she did. The captain of the "Hippolyta" then came on board and consulted with the captain of the "Maha Lukshmi." On the next day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the flames burst out through the decks, and the crew were sent on board the "Hippolyta" with their effects. The captain and officers remained on board the burning ship until a quarter to 6 o'clock p. m.; the flames were then bursting up the cabin companion. On the 23rd the masters of the "Chinaman" and the "Catharine Rankin," which was from Bombay, agreed to take on board a portion of the crew, while Captain Stewart and ten men remained on board the "Hippolyta;" the second officer and nine men went on board the "Chinaman;" the first officer and the remainder of the crew went on board of the "Catherine Rankin." The three vessels then proceeded on their respective voyages, leaving the "Maha Lukshmi" in flames, abandoned, and nothing above the hull standing.

OUR FRONTIER POLICY AND THE TRADE OF SIND.

THE "Sindian" attaches great importance, as regards the trade of Sind, to the development of a policy by which Afghanistan would be conciliated and the Frontier tribes brought into some kind of subjection. "Kurrachee," says our contemporary, "will have to be improved in every way, to fill the roll which nature and the political exigencies of the times assign to it. The harbour must be enlarged to its utmost extent; a plentiful water-supply must be secured; railway communication with the Punjab must be completed, and the line to the Bolan Pass constructed. These works are indispensably necessary to the consummation of the policy which the coming Viceroy will introduce. We believe this the more from the fact that the serious attention paid of late to the Harbour and Railway Extension schemes, should be taken as the natural precursor to such a policy. How it will affect the direction of the 'Extension' may easily be conjectured. It points directly to the adoption of the 'Right Bank' route at least as far as Sukkur; and now that the 'Hill men' bug-bear, as well as the Russian, may both be looked upon as set at rest, there can be little doubt but that the enterprise will be carried out in its integrity *beyond* Sukkur. Once the great military strategy in view is settled, considerations of commercial expediency must take the sway. Regarding these there can be but one question. Our rivalry with Russia now will confine itself to a contest for the greater share of the trade of Central Asia. Geographically we enjoy every advantage over our great competitor. A line of railway on the right bank of the Indus will not only tap the great thoroughfares between India and Central Asia, but it will invite increased traffic into those important avenues. There is the Mulla Pass near Gundava; the Bolan, and then the Goleri, opposite Dhera Ismail Khan—the trade done at present through these Passes being valued at about £400,000 per annum. But, as we have said, railway communication will so far facilitate commerce that its value will be largely increased, and out of the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Central Asia, we may count upon 20,000,000 as our immediate customers. Bokhara is the entrepôt of that trade, and yet it is 65 days' journey from the Russian frontier, over a rugged and inhospitable country, whilst our border is at the most 40 days' caravan march from it through practicable roads, the chief of which is fit for artillery. To Kurrachee the diversion of the trade carried on by the Povindahs through the Guleri Pass and which flows *via* Mooltan towards Delhi and Calcutta, whence it draws return supplies is of vital importance, for at present it is not underrating the share of that traffic which we get when we that say it is barely one-fifth of what passes north of us. But if the extension of the Sind Railway is carried along the left bank of the Indus, practically, we shall be as far from commanding the trade which rightfully belongs to us, as we now are. The crossing of a difficult and large river like the Indus presents a serious obstacle in the way; whilst, if we look narrowly at results, the local or provincial traffic to be secured on the right bank, it has already been demonstrated, will at least equal that to be got on the left. Then, if the Bombay and Baroda Railway is extended to Agra or Delhi, through Rajpootana, it will draw more or less traffic away from a left bank route in Sind."

THE CONNECTION OF THE STATE WITH RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THE statement that we have so often heard in the last ten years, is again made, namely, "that with a view to disconnect the Government from the direct support of all the remaining religious institutions in India to which the State contributes, the Home Government have, we understand, directed the commutation of all money payments into grants of land."

Years ago we were even assured that the thing was already done, that the Indian Government had become as irreproachable as a new-born child, and the animadversions of the *Guardian* were declared to be most unmerited. The aim seems to have been to quiet the public conscience, and this effected, things remained essentially *in statu quo*. But we have always denied that such a reform as was announced, and is now again announced, was more nominal than real, and could not be regarded as severing the alliance of the State with Hinduism and Mahomedanism. Suppose a native Government, after having for some time given a monthly allowance for the support of a Hindoo temple, should give a piece of ground, the revenue of which should equal the previous allowance, would this be regarded as a disestablishment? If the Irish Church were treated in this way, would any body call it a disestablishment? Such an arrangement is very agreeable to the people that live by the temple, provided they have confidence in the trustees to whom the matter is committed by Government. This is patronage in a most solid form.

We should like very much to know of the declared purpose to disallow what is called the *gram khurts* (expenses in connection with the village idol, &c., deducted from the collections made by the revenue officers) has ever been carried out? We should like to know if this great iniquity has been entirely done away.

What we want is that Government should really and not merely nominally, purge itself from this evil business, and vacate entirely its self-assumed office of supporter of the religions of India. The funds can be employed in public works of utility, education and the like: and the support of the different religious communities, which are not generally lacking either in zeal or in ability. Then, (though our political economists may be slow to understand it) we believe that the blessing of God will rest upon the country as it has not yet done. And in support of this opinion there is something infinitely better than our *ipse dixit* or that of any man, well-known to students of the word of God.—*Bombay Guardian, Oct.* 17.

WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the weather reports of the undernamed collectorates for the fortnight ending 30th September:—

AHMEDABAD.

The grown crops were in a tolerably good state. The crops sown subsequent to the late heavy rains were dying for want of rain, and the rice crops were being irrigated to some extent by well water. The health of the population was good, and cattle were generally free from disease. The highest fall of rain had been only 6 cents in Ahmedabad.

SATTARA.

During the fortnight the fall of rain was seasonable and the crops were in a thriving condition, except in the five talooks of Jaoleo, Wace, Patun, Walwa, and Mussoorie, in which still more rain was required. The sowing of rubbee was in progress. The state of health was good; except in Wace talook where fever existed slightly, and two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred in Mann talook. The rainfall had varied from 67 in. to 5·49, the highest having been in Mahableshwur.

THE LATE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

WE find the following letter, from Captain Rennoldson of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Rangoon," in the London papers received by the mail. It was addressed to the Company's Superintendent in Bombay, and forwarded to the Directors in London. The note at the foot describes the diagrams which accompanied the letter, and drawings from which appear in the "Illustrated London News" of the 26th ultimo:—

"Bombay, Aug. 22.

"Dear Sir,—I enclose you a sketch of the eclipse seen on board the Rangoon on the morning of the 18th instant. The ship was at that time on the central line—viz, in lat. 15 42 N., long. 59 15 E.

"The total eclipse lasted four minutes eight seconds. The sketch shows what was seen by a large number of persons. In observing with the spectroscope I saw what none of the others could see with their glasses viz., two prominences on the right limb of the moon (showing in the spectroscope to the left), of a yellow flame colour immediately opposite to the red ones, the whole forming a square, with the moon in the centres showing out like a mass of rock.

"The colour of the corona as seen through the prism was red, a yellowish green, blue, and violet; the violet the brightest till the middle of the eclipse, when the red became lumpy and showed brighter.

"The spectrum from the moon cut through the centre of this but very faint, the red thrown out with a curve.

"The motion of the ship was so great it was impossible to get minute observations.

"There was so much haze and flying cloud only Venus and one other star could be seen.

"I return the spectroscope and am only sorry I could not make more use of it.

"I am, &c.,

"D. RENNOLDSON, commander steamship Rangoon.

"The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

"1. A small red flame or protuberance on the right hand lower corner of the moon, visible a few seconds before the sun was totally eclipsed disappeared a few seconds after.

"2. A minute and a half after commencement of total eclipse a long red flame of about 5 min. of arc on lower left hand corner, and a red flame or blotch on upper hand, both visible from commencement of totality and very bright.

"3. Three minutes after commencement the long red flame rather shorter and the upper one increased in size.

"4. At reappearance of the sun's upper limb the upper protuberance disappeared, the lower one was visible for about 10 seconds after, about half its former size."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you copy of an order which has been circulated to the poor pensioners and others residing in military limits in this quiet little station of Belgaum, for what reason it is hard to divine. Growing vegetables of the descriptions stated in this *zoolum* notice would never engender malaria so as to affect the health of the troops. Had the notice mentioned rice-fields, there would have been some sense in it, but what it prohibits is the only innocent pastime for a soldier during his leisure hours, and is profitable to him also by the sale of his garden produce to the people living in camp, besides furnishing himself, family, and comrades with good, plenty, and cheap articles which may be classed among the most essential necessaries of life. Further, it keeps away scurvy, that terrible disease which would soon destroy a regiment if the men were not encouraged to use plenty of vegetables for their food; and what is of as great importance, it gives the men out-door exercise, and the use of the spade, pick, and shovel helps to develope the muscles and expand the chest to much more than all the drilling you could give him from this to the end of time. It is instructive also. Thus, Mr. Editor, you see what a great deal of harm a little stupid order in military life is capable of doing. Generals Farrell, Adams, and Raines had or made no objection to the men or pensioners sowing Europe vegetables—on the contrary gave them every encouragement to do so; so that in one year one of the regiments (the 26th, I believe) dug up every inch of ground round the, barracks, for sowing vegetables and flowers, and why it should be otherwise now is certainly a mystery, unless it is to throw money into the pockets of one or two grasping individuals in Belgaum.

The garden that is here, styled the "Government Garden," no one below the rank of an officer can get anything from, so that a poor pensioner or others must pay an exorbitant price to him who has the monopoly, or go without it. This is very hard lines, and perfect *zoolum* in every sense.

There is another side of this *zoolum* to be looked at, with regard to the pensioners. Most of these poor people receive only twelve or fourteen rupees a month, and how can they afford to keep up with any degree of respectability a family of four, five, or six children if they do not do a little business in cultivating such vegetables as they think will give them a good return for their trouble, and supply their table with good wholesome food, as well as giving them something to occupy their time with. I cannot for the life of me think what made the authorities issue such an order; however, I send it to you to give it publication, and trust the Commander-in-Chief, who is a soldier's and a poor man's friend, will take notice of this *zoolum*.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

COPY OF ORDER.

Decided that notice be issued to the residents, &c., of Camp and Fort, and to owners of houses, that on and after the 1st January 1869 no crops of cabbages, potatoes, Indian-corn, &c., &c., will be allowed to be grown in the compound of bungalows, unless permission has been duly obtained from the Cantonment Committee, and it must be understood that no sanction will be given for growing such crops for sale, or in excess of the requirements of private households.

(Signed)—NAYLOR,
Cantonment Magistrate and Secy.
to the Cantonment Committee.

Belgaum, 10th October 1868.

SPORTING.

KHANDEISH RACES—MALLIGAUM.

FIFTH DAY—15TH OCTOBER.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.—2 Miles.

Owners.	Horses.	Riders.	Weight-st. lbs
Capt. C's	c a h Shahab	Owner	8
Mr. Jones's	g a g Toll Loll	Mr. Wise	9 2
Capt. Charlos's	bk aus g Benedict	Owner	10 2

Time—First ½ mile, 57 sec.; mile, 1·59; 1½ mile, 3 min.; race, 4 min, 4 sec.

Shahab cut out the work, with Benedict at his quarters, Toll Loll several lengths in rear. They ran thus to the half mile from home, when Benedict "bust up," and Shahab ran in a winner by two lengths,

THE BEATEN HANDICAP—R. C.

Captain C.'s	b a h Chance	Owner	10 6
Mr. Birch's	g a h Charlie	Hyatt	8 6
Captain Charles'	g a h Pompadour	Owner	9 6
The Bheel's	b a g The Pope	Mr. Wise	8 10

Time—2 min. 22 sec.; last mile 2·2.

Chance and Pompadour went to the front at starting At the turn into the straight Chance was leading a length and a half, and Pompadour failing to get up was beaten by a length easily, Charlie coming in third. The notorious Chance thus at last lost his maiden after having run in many races.

THE SECUNDER PURSE.—1½ miles. A Handicap by the donor.

			st. lbs.
Mr. H's	g aus g Emigrant	Mr. Jones	11 0
The Policeman's	b a h Lord Carnac	Major Chesshyre	9 5
The Bheel's	g a h Gladiator	Captain Ward	9 7
Do.	g a g Twilight	Hyatt	8 12
Do.	c a h Royalist	Mr. Wise	9 0
The Minstrel's	bk aus g Spider	Capt. Pemberton	10 2

Time—first ½ mile 59½ sec.; mile, 2 min. 1 sec. race, 3 min. 4 sec.

Gladiator and Royalist led the field for the first half mile, where Emigrant joined them. At the half mile post Emigrant went to the fore, was never headed, and won, hands down, by three lengths, Royalist beating Gladiator by a length.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

BUGGY LICENSE.—Rustomjee Byramjee was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, for plying a public conveyance for hire without having obtained an attendant's license and badge from the Commissioner of Police.

REFUSING FARE.—Essub Meeta, a buggy driver, was charged with demanding more than legal fare from one George Brown, a clerk in the Gun Carriage Department. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 10.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Grills and two other seamen of the British ship "Mary Stenhouse," were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and His Worship sentenced them to be imprisoned with hard labour for two weeks each.

SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Henry Nenomer and William Johnson, seamen of the British ship "Mary Stenhouse," were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two weeks each.

GAMBLING.—Gimnoo Monia and two others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees each.

PICK-POCKET.—Kella Kisha was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing two rupees from the pocket of Tuckeera Runsord.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S MISS

WHY THE FRENCH EMPIRE IS BECOMING UNPOPULAR.

(Economist, Sept. 19.)

THE most important recent change in politics is that the French Empire is becoming unpopular. There is a "light in the eyes" of its opponents which there never was before; they feel not only that they are men who are right but that they are men who may succeed; they begin to think not only that their cause may prosper, but that it may prosper in their time. The newspapers discuss whether the present form of Government is the best or not, somewhat as in 1852, before the Empire, they discussed whether a Republic was the best or not. Prosecutions against the press are incessant; elections are carried against the Government not only in large cities where anti-Imperialists were always strong, and where Liberal ideas are always to be found if anywhere, but in remote country districts like the Jura where Liberalism does not abound, where a Government as Government has mostly great influence, where the commonplace wish to keep the peace and to maintain property on which the Empire at first rested, and which it has appealed so often, is stronger than any other political idea. What is the cause of this and what are to be its effects?

The most common accusation against the Empire is that it is a "failure." M. Thiers has said—"There is no new blunder left for it to commit; it has already committed all which are possible,"—and though this is the rhetorical exaggeration of a professional assailant, yet in fairness it must be owned that looked at with the eyes of a Frenchman the success of the Empire is not so plain as it was only a year or two ago. A Frenchman cares much, unreasonably much probably, about foreign policy—about upholding the power and the dignity of his country among other nations. But the policy of the Emperor, though successful, has not been successful for France; though wise, it has not been wise for France. He introduced into practical diplomacy the principle of nationalities; he first made a term of use and authority out of what was before a vague and fanatical expression; he said—"It is well that great nations with common speech, and similar character, and strong sympathies, should have a common Government; the ancient boundaries which separate such nations are but inherited difficulties; they keep apart those whom nature has made similar and whom God has joined." But in consequence Italy has been made and Germany is being made. France, instead of being the one compact nation on the Continent, is becoming only one of several compact nations. The creation of Germany is the creation of a counterweight; and the rise of Italy is the rise of an opponent. In history, France prospered because she was more prosperous and more equal than these two competing countries which are contermineous with her, but now they will soon be as compact as she is. And this is the plain result of Louis Napoleon's characteristic policy. It is the best thing he has done for Europe; it is that by which, in after ages, he will be remembered for good if by anything. But it has been already, and manifestly in future must be, disadvantageous to France, and therefore the French do not like it.

In domestic policy, again, Frenchmen say—"No doubt the Emperor is successful, but then we have to pay for his success. He makes great improvements; he alters our towns; he makes a nineteenth century Paris out of a seventeenth; he gives an administration which is effectual and intelligent and neat. But then he spends our money to do it. Every municipality is in debt; obligations are in the market of every body which can issue obligations; the securities of the City of Paris are so large and so pressing that you are obliged to propose a special law about them which shall postpone their payment. Where is this to end? The Emperor is a great industrial improver, but he is also a great trade speculator; he says that his great outlay will sometime or other bring in great returns, but his rule has now lasted sixteen years: it is time that the incomings should be as conspicuous and as sure as the outgoings, and yet his outlay is as large as ever, but its returns are as insecure as ever."

The failure of the Credit Mobilier has pointed these objections. Everyone knows that this great company was patronised by the Government; that it was connected with the Court; that it was helped by influential men. Most people believe that the Emperor is fond of "advanced" finance; that he dislikes old-fashioned economy; that he was pleased with the showy theories of M. Pereire; that he more or less sympathised in his aims and helped him in his objects. In consequence, the collapse of the Credit Mobilier is a heavy debit to the Empire. People say—"You said you were going to achieve good and vast things; but everything you have in fact done is either small or unsuccessful."

In England we still find persons who praise the French Empire as a strong Government, but in France people ask—"How is it strong? What can it do for us?" No doubt the French system of administration has great merits of symmetry and efficiency; it really does what it professes; within the regular round of its prescribed duties it is sure to work well if you are careful to give it time. But the second Empire did not create this administration. The first revolution made it possible to create it, and the First Napoleon in consequence founded it; the Legitimist Bourbons entered into possession of it; the Orleanist Bourbons accepted it too; this homogeneous, neat, administration is part of France, not of the Empire of France; it belongs to the permanent country; it is not peculiar to the transitory Government. And beyond this clever routine what does the Government do? It tried to give France a great place in Europe, but it left France worse than it was before. It cannot achieve for France internally what intelligent Frenchmen most wish achieved. It cannot do for her what Peel did for England. It cannot give her "Free Trade and Simple Finance." All the French small Custom duties ought to be swept away, and all their little inland revenue duties. Something like an income tax ought to replace them. Instead of a chronic deficit and multiplying burdens, France like England might then have a chronic surplus and diminishing burdens. But the Emperor could not effect this. He says he is "the embodient of the masses, the representative of common French opinion;" but exactly on that account he cannot improve the masses; he cannot elevate ordinary opinion. The only way to improve opinion is to let men "meet as they like, discuss as they like, print as they like." But the Emperor does neither, and can do neither; for as soon as men meet they resolve that his Government is pernicious; as soon as they discuss, they discuss why it is bad; as soon as they print, they teach that it ought not to last. The present Government of France cannot give Frenchmen anything of special value; can give them nothing of first importance which another Government would not give them.

And if the present gives nothing to the French which an ordinary free Government would not give, it plainly takes from them much which such a Government must give. Whatever may happen to the French military power,—and it would certainly seem that in consequence of the rise of Italy and Germany that Power must diminish in comparison,—nothing is likely for years to happen to France as an intellectual centre. Paris has long been and must long be the intellectual capital of Europe. A word spoken or written there re-echoes and re-sounds as no other words do or can. Whenever there is a free French Parliament, the speeches of its best orators will be the best, the most keen, and the most accepted criticism of European events. The French have the gift of effective speech beyond any other nation, and they have in their central capital a more effective pulpit than other nations. So long as there are no real French Chambers, the glory of the best Parliamentary eloquence is denied to France.

For Parliamentary Government as a daily pleasure the French do not care as the English do—perhaps no other nation so cares. To us Parliamentary debate has become by long habit an intellectual necessity, but no other nation has formed the habit and none other therefore feels the necessity. But a very large class of the French care much for good newspapers; not indeed for newspapers in the original sense, for the "news" of a French journal is minute and poor, but for discussion in articles on points of policy and on questions of theory. Even controversies between journals, which are to the English unreadable and disagreeable, are to the French attractive and pleasant. They take an interest in such discussion for its own sake; they like to watch how each epigram has its counter epigram, and each argument its counter argument. To deny the French good newspapers is to deny them the part of freedom which they like best, and under the Empire newspapers must always be poor for the press cannot be free.

This is, therefore, the sort of feeling which seems to press upon men's minds in France; they say—"We sacrifice what we like, but we do not gain what we wish for; we pay the price, but we do not receive the article. We gave up freedom to have power abroad and peace at home. But in fact we are impotent in foreign matters, and anxious about home matters. Abroad, our rivals gain; at home, a long course of outlay incurs daily more and more debt, but does not insure daily more and more returns. Why should we continue a bargain which takes from us what we prize, but does not bring us what we want?"

These reason are doubly strong because of the temperament of those to whom they are addressed. A generation has grown up under the Empire, which remembers nothing else. It does not know the evils of the Republic, or the evils of the Monarchy. It hears a tradition of such things, but does not much heed or understand them. What the present generation feels is the present evil. It is impatient with the dull despotism which restricts thought, and cramps minds; and would be rid of it if it could. Whether it will make a violent effort, to be rid of it, and what will be the chances of such an effort, are problems with which on a future occasion we may endeavour to deal.

THE OLD INDIAN "EUROPEANS."

(Army and Navy Gazette, Sept. 19.)

AMONG the regiments to come home from India in the early part of 1869 are the 101st Bengal Fusiliers. We think it would be well if the authorities were to suspend the relief of this corps, pending the consideration of the future of the new Line regiments, of which the 101st is one. The notion of again localising a portion of our European forces in India has been revived; and though there is much to be said against confining to local purposes, however important, troops which should be available for Imperial objects in time of need, it is not to be denied that both as a matter of public convenience and as regards the welfare of the officers and men of these regiments it is well worthy of consideration whether they should not be permanently stationed in India, as were the old Company's regiments, out of which they were formed and whose system of promotion they still possess. With regard to the officers, we believe that both in the cavalry and infantry their order for embarkation for England will be considered as anything but a boon. They all entered the service with the view of a purely Indian career; in many instances their means are slender—too slender for the social demands imposed upon those who soldier at home. In the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars, we are told there is a difficulty in getting officers to serve with the depot on account of the expense. If this be so, how will it be when the regiments are ordered home? On grounds of imperial policy we were against confining the duties of any body of English troops to service in one particular part of the empire. Every soldier's services should be available where the necessities of the empire may require them. If, in September, 1854, we could have given Lord Raglan some 15,000 or even 10,000, well-trained and seasoned troops from India, the results would have been enormous. While, in this sense, we dislike any legislation which might tie up one of our arms at a moment of difficulty, we see no reason against simply refraining from taking these regiments from India—their natural home—in ordinary times. The retention in India would greatly diminish the hard demands made upon us now in the way of reliefs. It would save us sending out battalions after a home service of only three years, and, upon several grounds of policy, large and small, it would be well for the authorities to reconsider what is to be done with these new cavalry and infantry corps, not as regards their organisation, nor even their system of "non-purchase" promotion, although that has already broken down, but simply as to whether they are to take the ordinary tour of duty of the Line or be stationed permanently in the country with which their traditions are associated and their material interests closely connected.

MR. PADWICK AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

AT a general meeting of the Jockey Club, which was held at Newmarket on Wednesday last, the Chairman read the answer the Stewards had agreed to send to Mr. Padwick, with reference to the inquiry he had asked for. The letter, which was approved without discussion, was as follows:—

The Stewards of the Jockey Club, having received two letters from Mr. Padwick, the first calling upon them to enquire into certain imputations cast on him with reference to circumstances which occurred on the late Derby and St. Leger, and the second explaining that he wished to come before them as the accused, not the accuser, have fully considered the whole correspondence submitted to them, and find that they have no case before them, no complaint having been made to them, affecting the character of Mr Padwick.—(Signed) BEAUFORT (Newcastle and H. Lowther for the Hon. Admiral Rous.)"

The subjoined correspondence has taken place between Mr. Padwick and Messrs. Weatherby on the subject of Mr. Padwick's appeal to the Jockey Club:—

6, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, Sept. 16.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you with reference to your letter of the 8th instant, addressed to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, that before they can enter into the proposed investigation, it is necessary that you should state your accusation, and inform the Stewards whether you are prepared with evidence to support your charge. Unless this is done, you will leave the Stewards to be the accusers, and throw upon them the onus of the investigation, which should rest upon yourself.—I am, your faithful servant,

(Signed) C. WEATHERBY.

HENRY H. PADWICK, Esq.

MANORHOUSE, HORSHAM, Sept 17.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, forwarded to me in the country. It appears the Stewards have mistaken the nature of my request. I did not propose to come before them as an "accuser," but as the "accused," and when I recollect that the senior member of their own body was the first person deliberately to publish a letter, and impute to me dishonourable conduct in reference to the late Derby, which letter has been the origin of all the obloquy and calumny to which I have been subjected up to this time, I have a right to assume he is prepared with evidence to support such a serious statement.

My letter was intended to invite enquiry, and challenge my calumniators, whoever they might be, to make good the charges, which had been so freely circulated to my prejudice, and with all submission, it appears to me to come within the province of the Jockey Club, as conservators of the morals of the Turf, to test or reject as the case may be the conduct of those in any way associated with it.—I remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY PADWICK.

C. WEATHERBY, Esq.

Whether the mater will end here, or be elucidated in the course of the case Day v. Rous, should that racing *cause célebre* ever come off, it is impossible to say.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

THE EUROPEAN LEAGUE OF PEACE AND LIBERTY.

BERNE, Sept. 21.—The second Congress of the European League of Liberty and Peace, which is to meet to-morrow, has already attracted persons of various nationalities to this town. According to the published programme the military question will be the subject of discussion on the first day, and has thus been drawn up:—

"Regarded from the point of view of peace and liberty, which would be most advantageous, the suppression of permanent armies and the introduction of a national militia, or a general disarmament?

"On the second day of the meeting, the social question as to what connection exists between the economic and social question and that of peace and amity will be discussed.

"On the third day the question will be 'Whether, in the furtherance of peace and liberty, the separation of Church and State is advantageous.'

"The Federative question will come on on the fourth day. In how far it would be advisable to introduce the Federative principle into the various countries, and in what manner should a Confederation of the United States of Europe be established.

"The fifth question, to be debated on the last day of the Congress, Saturday, the 26th of September, is reserved, to be fixed by the Congress during the course, and according to the result of its sittings.

"This evening, at 6 P.M., the members will meet in seven different localities, to form the bureaux according to nationalities.

"The Congress will wind up by a grand international banquet.

"The Executive Council of Berne have granted the hall of the Grand Council, at the Townhall, for the use of the Congress, but only after the Central Committee of the League had given an assurance that no scenes similar to those enacted in Geneva at a former meeting of the Peace and Liberty League should take place. Despite, however, this assurance, people here do not feel entirely convinced that the discussions will be carried on peaceably, more especially as the International Workmen's Congress now sitting at Brussels, denies the right of the Peace and Liberty League to exist at all, and has determined to intimate to the latter, by a deputation, that they must dissolve, and connect themselves with the International Workmen's Association.

"Added to that, the Russian delegates have come forward with so eccentric a programme as to cause people here to regard them more in the light of hostile agitators than as real friends of peace and liberty."

A BONE SETTING BUCK.—A Scotch newspaper relates a story which our readers may believe if they choose:—"A man named Grant, living at Abernethy, met with an accident while driving wood out of the Tulloch forest, by which he dislocated his shoulder. It was determined that he should go to a bone doctor at Aberlour; but the weather being hot, Grant before proceeding on his journey, took a bath in the large dam at Dulack. While swimming about he was astonished to observe a roe and a roebuck exulting in the same exercise at the far-off end of the dam. He steered his course to the spot, and having come close behind the buck, the stalwart Highland-r, regardless of the pain it occasioned, stretched out the disabled arm and took a firm grasp of the roebuck's hind leg. The animal gave so sudden a bound forward that it jerked the arm into its socket, and thus saved him his long journey. Grant managed to paddle the buck to the shore, but feeling that he was unable to kill the buck in the usual mode of land warfare, he kept to the water, and held the animal's head under until it was drowned."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 23rd July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND SCOTLAND, C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £20 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4per Rupee

6	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Port	Rs. 30	per Dozen.
" Sherry	" 30	"
Delbrack Fils Claret, St. Julien ...	" 13	"
" " St. Estephe	" 17	"
" " Do. in Wood	" 200	per Barrel.
" Brandy	" 16	per Dozen

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

	Medoc ..... per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux..... ..... "	21
	Margaux..... ..... "	18
	St. Emilion..... ..... "	20
	St Estephe..... ..... "	20
CLARETS.....	Haut Sauternes..... ..... "	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû..... "	20
	Chateau Leoville..... "	25
	Grand Chateau Larose..... "	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte... "	25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin.....	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22	Rs. 25

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

	Cash.	Credit
Per dozen	Rs. 27	Rs. 30

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—An Institution, by the name of the "HOPE HALL HOTEL," has been newly established by Mr. P. MENDOSA at Matheran, simply for the benefits of this Public and its Proprietors, where Ladies and Gentlemen are provided with cleanliness and accommodation at moderate rates.

P. MENDOSA,
Proprietor Hope Hall Hotel.
Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH. GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS,

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
" Madras, Barrie and Co.
" Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The utmost regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

RIGAUD AND Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
" Madras, Barrie & Co.
" Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at F[illegible]y, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' A[illegible]

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meats.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October.....	Rs.	3 4
Madras Army List,	ditto.	5 0
Bengal Army List,	ditto.	6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered ..	Rs.	1 8
October Hart's Quarterly	Ditto. ditto.	3 0
October Quarterly Navy List.	Ditto.	2 4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.
In Bombay, Rs 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th October 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. HASSALL'S *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.
In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT